Forwarding, &c.

Magill & Pickering,
Storage, Forwarding & Commission Mer.
Vessel Agents,
172 SOUTH WATER ST., (COR. WELLS), CHICAGO.
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, SALT, COAL, AND PRODUCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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M. C. R. R. CO.
1857.
North Shore Line Steamboats.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAM-ERS PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD and MISSISSIPPI will form into line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, Commander.
Will leave Detroit—Saturdays and Tuesdays.
Buffalo—Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, Commander.
Will leave Detroit—Wednesdays and Sundays.
Buffalo—Sundays and Thursdays.

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, Commander.
Will leave Detroit—Thursdays and Sundays.
Buffalo—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class for passengers, and of great strength and speed. They are fitted up and furnished in a manner not excelled by any line in the country; and the Company's interest will be found in all respects to combine safety, comfort and cheapness. Passengers can depend on this line as one upon which no accident will occur, and upon the Western Rail Road as one upon which every facility and convenience offered by the Line will be enjoyed. Connections with parties in Buffalo and Detroit will be made so as to secure passengers from Buffalo to St. Louis, and from Detroit to Cincinnati, without change of cars or baggage. Tickets may be had at every post town in the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the Company have every facility for the speedy and safe transportation of goods to and from all parts of the country. Their connections with the Western Rail Road of New York, and the Michigan Central Rail Road of Michigan, are of the most favorable character, and no pains will be spared to render the line worthy the confidence of the public.

For the transportation of emigrants, the Company offer facilities to those who may desire to settle in the West, not to be surpassed by any other line. Emigrants will be taken through from the seaboard to Chicago, Milwaukee, or any point in the West, at the lowest rates, and with the greatest dispatch. Baggage will be checked through, and no charge for storage or commissions will be made on the transportation of emigrants' goods.

The Company have also established an office in Buffalo, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding freight, and have appointed as their agent, Mr. C. B. SWAIN, who will give his personal attention to the business of the Company, and will be pleased to receive consignments of freight, and to render all information in regard to the same.

Chicago, March 25th, 1857. C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

1857. 1857.
GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., Proprietors.

CONVEYS FREIGHT IN CARS UNDER control of its Agents and Messengers, over New York and Erie, New York Central, Hudson River, Harlem and Boston and Worcester Railroads, leaving W. 42 Pine Street, New York, daily, at 4 P. M. Time guaranteed, as follows:

N. Y. and Chicago		N. Y. and St. Louis. Days
Do	Cleveland	2
Do	Toledo	3
Do	Detroit	3
Do	Pittsburg	3

New York Office, 82 and 84 Broadway; Chicago Office, Bowman Bro's, at the office of the United States Express Co.
R. O. FULLER, Agent.

1857.
American Transportation Co.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED, ON the opening of Navigation, to transport Property from NEW YORK, ALBANY and TROY, to all points on the Lakes by Canal, Steamboat, & railroad route, at the lowest rates, as follows:

Cash in Advance.

Per Steamboat to any port, per ton	$1 00
Per Propeller, 1 month, per ton	1 00
Per Propeller, 2 months, per ton	1 50
Per Weekly, by mail in advance, per year	4 00
Per Daily, by mail in advance, per year	6 00
Do 6 months	3 50
Daily, per year	10 00
Weekly, per year	2 00

Every Letter, if Registered, may be sent at our risk.
Address "DAY, MEDILL & CO., Chicago, Ill."

Sales by Auction.

COOK COUNTY LANDS
At Public Auction,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1857,
AGENTS FOR THE EXECUTORS OF ... will offer at Auction, on the above day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of ... No. 15 LaSalle street, the following Real Estate, viz:

[Lots and blocks in Canal Trustees' Addition, Chicago.]

Also, the following Lots in PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wisconsin, viz:

[Lots and blocks in Prairie du Chien.]

Plats of the above premises may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
ROBELL & MILLARD,
Land Agents.
Prairie du Chien, May 4, '57. may4-d-td

Auction Sale of Lots
AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

ON THE 20th DAY OF MAY INST., TO ... FIFTY OF THE BEST RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS LOTS IN PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, ... Also:

[Lots in Block 1, Brunson's Addition.]

Plats of the above can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, in Prairie du Chien.
ROBELL & MILLARD,
Land Agents.
Prairie du Chien, May 4, '57. may5-d-td&w

CHAMBLIN & MERRY'S AUCTION FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE—78 Sec. 1 and 2 Steinwaay ... Illinois Central Railroad, Dunleith, Dubuque, Iowa, Galena, St. Louis, Ga ...

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....May 19, 1857.

Punishment of Murder.

Whatever may be be legal theory of murder, practically it is one of the smallest offences known to the criminal law. The poor devil whose accessities, real or supposed, drive him to lay violent hands on a baker's loaf, is, so excellent and efficient are our laws and so admirable their execution, sure of the punishment he deserves. The passionate man, who so far forgets himself as to pull his adversary's nose or lend him a kick, rarely escapes the penalty for such cases made and provided. But the wretch who prefers the shedding of blood to the dulness of labor, waylays his industrious neighbor, batters his brains out with a bludgeon and rifles his pockets, has the best of chances to go free. The scoundrel who murders his revenge for some injury or affront, until a favorable opportunity offers for him to drive a knife or a bullet to the heart of his victim, need not stand in fear of the consequences which the theory of the law contemplates. In fact, so sensitive and mawkish have judges, jurors and outside sympathizers become, that murder is, if not an honorable, a cheap method of livelihood to those who pursue it as a trade; and it is safer by far than the minor rascalities and scoundrelisms that fill our jails and people our penitentiaries. This thing appears from the number of murders chronicled by the daily press, to be well understood by those who, by settled proclivities or sudden temptation, are impelled to the commission of crime. They seem to know that their safety is in their audacity, and that, if they can conquer the natural repugnance which all men feel to the destruction of human life, they increase their chances of escaping unharmed by silencing their victims in death. How else shall we account for the stream of blood that flows over the land? The time was, when men were hanged, that murder was infrequent and its punishment sure; but the latter day sentimentality which has more pity and sympathy for an offender, no matter how deep his guilt, than for the victims of his bloodthirstiness, no matter how great their usefulness or worth, has made conviction almost impossible and adequate punishment after condemnation, a thing so rare that the death penalty except in aggravator cases, is virtually abolished. As consequence we are witnesses of an increase of crime that is without parallel.

What the duty of legislators is—what means they will adopt to stay the bloody hand—is a question not so easily answered. The supplanting of that morbid sentimentalism in the public mind is a work that long time only can accomplish—that legislation cannot effect. Whether then to yield to it, and adopt its idea of imprisonment for life, or whether to wait its eradication by the powerful causes now at work, and in the meantime see victim after victim given up to a death that we have not power to avenge, is a question that should be maturely considered. That there is some change needed, either in the law or in the method of its administration, whereby life may be made more secure and the public saved from the fearful demoralization which grows out of familiarity with details of crime, there can be no dispute. What shall it be?

The New British Speaker.

The last arrival from Europe announces the election, without opposition, of Evelyn Denison as Speaker of the House of Commons. He will receive $25,000 salary, besides a furnished house. When his official term is over, he will retire on a pension of $20,000 per year as long as he lives, which will then be continued to his eldest son as long as he lives. He was Lord Palmerston's pet candidate, and is thus described by one who knows him well: Mr. John Evelyn Denison is one of the illustrious obscures of Parliament. Connected with the late Duke of Portland by marriage, and now 57 years old—only twelve months younger than Mr. Baines—he entered Parliament in 1823. When the late George Canning became Prime Minister, in 1827, he placed Mr. Denison, his relative, in office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, which office he continued to hold under Canning's successor, (Lord Goderich) until February, 1828, when the Duke of Wellington came in and swept him away, with a number of similar incapables. Since then, Mr. Denison has sat for several places, an avowed Liberal, yet voting against Sir Ballot. Two hundred gentlemen, among them 654 who constitute the House of Commons are as well qualified for the Speakership as Mr. Denison, but few of the eligibles have the good fortune to be as well connected with the nobility by blood and marriage relations, with the additional merit of possessing extensive landed property. No doubt, Mr. Denison will make a courteous, comely, courtly Speaker, willing to retire, in a few years, on the usual pension for two lives, while his fine estate of Ossington Hall, in Nottinghamshire, will supply him with a sonorous title. Lord Ossington would be a very respectable name on the roll of the Upper House.

A Hint for Somebody.

At this time the grocers and produce dealers of this city are importing pickles—cucumbers in brine—from Connecticut, by the barrel; they are bringing potatoes from New York by the thousand bushels, and white beans from New Hampshire, in quantities to suit purchasers. We know that the thousands of acres by which Chicago is surrounded—acres now lying unfenced and idle—are much too valuable to be devoted to so vulgar a purpose as agriculture, though we often hear inquiry—what else are they good for?—but we take the liberty of suggesting that, if a few hundreds of them—three the most remote, say five miles from business—were fenced and devoted to the production of either of the products we have named, they might do something towards supplying the home demand, besides being, what they now are not, a source of profit to themowners. Perhaps, too, if agricultural operations were extended somewhat, our Iowa neighbors who are sending here for corn, to save themselves and their cattle from starvation, might have more time, as the grain would be cheaper, to devote to the speculations in which they are engaged. We make the suggestion for what it is worth.

Low Clip of Wool.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 15th inst. enters with an elaborate statement to show that the price of wool will not fall this season, and makes a pretty strong case. It closes thus:

"There is no good reason why the farmers should dispose of their wool at any less price than they obtained last year. The rates at which it would be safe to sell, should be, for

It must be understood, however, that these prices are only for wool in prime condition, clean, well put up, and light."

Hear Him Howl.

When we remember that there is a good time coming, as all the prophets and poets agree, we cannot but feel sadly for the sufferings of our fellow men, who doubt all prophecy defy all augury, and will "take on." Hear for instance, the piteous wailings of the poor fellow, who sees a tremendous storm coming; such a tempest as as no other man was ever out in; such lurid flashes, such howls, such yells! Hear the Newburg, (S. C.) *Rising Sun*, before he sets forever, in darkness, rain and thunder. Hear him, because Kansas is gone, and Missouri yielding:

HOWLING FOR THE FUTURE.—Clouds and darkness, threatening clouds and impenetrable darkness gather around our political future. A night, gloomy and terrible, sets in upon us. We are drifting slowly, steadily, into an ocean of storms furious whirlwinds, quicksands and shoals of rocks. A solemn silence prevails—is the precursor of a horrible tempest. Hark! the low muttering rumbling of distant thunder breaks upon the stillness. The clouds as viewed in the distance, are dark as night and heavy and chill. The storm approaches—comes and bursts! It comes, louder and louder it howls! Man the sailors! all hands to the pumps! The South reports every man to do his duty. Life and death, home and liberty are at stake. Let each heart be true, each nerve be steady. The contest will be severe as ever was known. But make it stand firm. Hark! what crash is that? Disaster is upon us! List, a triumphant shout from the centre of the storm! Missouri is howling. Perhaps the blast, how blind and furious, may carry her off. Kansas is overwhelmed! Lost! Lost! Lost! Florida terrible, yells the storm, four are lost! Virginia is staggering. Gloomy, dark, terrible, dreadful the storm howls! Where is the day or night? All is dark! dark! no light! no hope!

Beaten at his Own Game.

The N. Y. *Times* offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection and conviction of the murderer of Dr. Burdell. The *Herald* seeing that the *Times* was likely to reap some eclat from this "strike" of high sounding liberality, and not be out done by its hated rival, pitches in and offers $5,000 each for the apprehension and conviction of twelve murderers, making seventy-two thousand dollars for the whole twelve. It also offers a reward of one thousand dollars each for such information as will lead to the whereabouts of Erastus L. De Forest, from the Metropolitan Hotel; John B. Vedder, of Chicago, do., and Miss Sarah Mc Clelland, from Brooklyn.

It will give likewise a gratuity of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) to any country lawyer—he will come to New York and clear the dockets of the criminal courts.

The twelve murders for which it offers an aggregate reward of $72,000, or $5,000 each, are thus described:

Mary Rogers, a beautiful young woman, employed by Mr. John Anderson, the tobacconist, of Broadway, disappeared about ten years since. From all indications she was ravished and murdered at Weehawken, her clothing torn from her person, and her remains thrown into the river.

Dr. Harvey Burdell was recently murdered in his own house, 31 Bond street, under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Dr. Lutener was murdered in his own office, corner of Broadway and Grand street, about a year ago. A woman of the name of Hays was tried for the crime and acquitted.

Mrs. Hoseman was murdered several years ago on Staten Island. Mrs. Polly Bodine was twice tried and acquitted for the offence.

During the early part of last winter, Mr. Pierce, a young man of highly respectable connections, was murdered while returning through Fourth avenue from a party in Fourteenth street. His body was found sometime afterwards on the Jersey shore.

The body of a young woman, identity unknown, was lately discovered near Newburg. She had undoubtedly come to her death by violent means.

Policeman Hardenbrook, of the Ninth ward, was lately murdered while endeavoring to effect the arrest of two burglars.

The proprietor of the *Herald*, offers the same reward—five thousand dollars—in the case of Bartholomew Burke, porter, killed in the shop corner of White street and Broadway; Mr. Henry Gorlick, shot on the corner of Leonard and Broadway; Mrs. Walker, murdered in her own house in Lexington avenue; the painter in Ann street, supposed to have been killed by one of his apprentices, two or three years since; and the man killed at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, at about the same time.

After this display of fire-works, the *Times* adds $5,000 reward sinks into insignificant proportions. It's gentle "blow" is not felt alongside of the *Herald's* storm of wind.

The Louisville Rob.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—THE INQUEST.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday has the following:

The popular feeling, though somewhat subdued yesterday morning, still manifested a very considerable degree of excitement. Large crowds were assembled in the court-house square and about the jail all day, and the most morbid curiosity was exhibited to witness the scenes of last night's tragical occurrences. We even saw a number of ladies pressing on the sidewalk gazing eagerly into the grounds where the negroes had been suspended. Boys were there in unseemly abundance glorying over the terrible transactions and intent upon gathering up some bit of rope or other relic.

The Coroner, Dr. Bryan, held an inquest upon the four bodies, the jury eliciting no facts additional to those we have already published.

The investigation of the matter will be continued until Wednesday. It is singular that that no one has been able to identify any of the parties implicated in the disturbance. It is incumbent upon the authorities to institute a rigid examination into this matter. Surely some body must know who brought the cannon to the jail, and who were the persons eager to fire it.

The bodies of the negroes were sent to the Workhouse grave yard and there interred.

The *Journal* alludes, naturally enough, to the responsibility of the outrage upon certain supposed relations and friends of the Joyce family, from the surrounding counties. It says:

"We have been informed that the leaders and promoters of this mob violence to the number of four or five hundred persons were from Jefferson and Bullitt and Spencer counties. This fact accounts for the unprepared state of our city authorities to resist an attack and to suppress such riotous proceedings. They did not originate with our citizens. They were begun and carried out by persons from the counties adjoining Louisville, which as a matter of the populace was not anticipated. We regret most deeply that these citizens of this and the adjacent counties have made our city the scene of their violence. If we had known better for them to have taken the objects of their vengeance, after their liberation from the legal authorities, and to have inflicted punishment upon the spot where the crime was committed. We are glad that the citizens of Louisville are not responsible for this trampling under foot of their laws and their constituted authorities, and that, whatever may have been the faults of Louisville, she is guiltless of this outrage.

Undoubtedly we have a very excitable population here in the city, but, although the sequitur of the reporters, the lawyers, and the lawyers, had been for some time fully anticipated, not a single symptom of mob violence so far as we can learn, was manifested until the dirty work had been done. The friends of Jefferson fell like sheep upon the inflamable portion of our community. If in what we have here said we have done injustice to any man or men, we shall be most happy to correct it.

As to a full history of the affair and to the subject, the same paper has these just and apposite reflections which fit other latitudes than that which the late diabolism was enacted:

The question of the guilt or innocence of the subject of mob law is relatively unimportant. The mere existance of a mob is a glaring outrage against God and man. The mob is the victim of the human fiends who plunged our city into fresh disgrace on Thursday night may have been guilty of the crime they so awfully avenged. Heaven only knows whether they were not. For the trial of Kenney's guilt, lately fully administered, pronounced them innocent, and the honor, reputation, and well-being of Kentucky, to say nothing of American society at large, demand that the law should be executed. If we better, infinitely better, that four wretched negroes should escape even merited death, than that they should suffer it at the hands of a lawless mob. The blood of Kenney warrant of law but in steeled defiance of it, and in the very teeth and face of its ministers. Society, if necessary, may effectually guard itself against the freedom suspected criminals, but if they may not, it may not be done at the possible dangers, but how shall it guard itself against the consequences of dethroned and desecrated law, or encounter the perils of uprooted lawlessness and anarchy? Evil of the one is contingent, exceptional and temporary, while that of the other is absolute, prevailing and permanent. One is a fleeting pang, the other is the most revolting of all forms of death, self-murder.

Undoubtedly the time has arrived for our city to choose whether like other communities she will abide the one, or deliberately commit the other. It is idle to attempt to evade so inevitable and startling an issue. The alternatives are plain. We must either become a law abiding people, or dwindle into a hamlet, beshridden by a single diminutive mob. The finger of the world is upon us, already pointed at us. Heaven grant that its hand may not be laid upon us.

STARVATION IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Relief meeting in Detroit.

(From the Detroit Free Press, 16th.)

A meeting of citizens was held last evening, consisting of a large assemblage of the most substantial men of the city, for the purpose of collecting aid for the relief of the suffering citizens of the northern and western portions of the State, who are in imminent danger of starvation.

On motion, Mr. C. C. Trowbridge was appointed Chairman, and Dr. T. W. Backus, Secretary. Mr. T. remarked that he was honored by the selection of himself as presiding officer, and regarded it as a good object for which the meeting had been called. He had received a communication, a meeting once before, about ten years ago, when something like 3,000 barrels of flour and other aid was subscribed. He hoped that liberality would characterize the action of the citizens of Detroit on this occasion.

Mr. Walter Chester rose and gave a brief statement of the facts which came under his knowledge at a meeting called for the same purpose at Lansing. The most of the suffering was in the neighborhood of the tributaries of the Pine River and the Tittabawassee. It extends in a greater or less degree to at least 20,000 persons. Some little contribution had been made in Ionia county, but contradictory rumors had been circulated in that district, which had materially affected the subscription. A public meeting at Ionia was necessary to effect relief, so much needed.

A man giving his name as Ralph Emerson, arose and stated that he resided in Stanton township, ten miles southeast from the county seat. He said that he had just come from there, having lost a wife and three children to actual starvation. He remained until all the dead and those who were not fixed to be moved to the station, taking the railroad to this place in the hope of finding employment and food. He was a Methodist preacher, and speaking individually, was ashamed to have undergone hardships. He stated that they had been short of provisions since last fall. All said that they had killed entirely now, and great consternation existed as to what was to be done. The people were entirely dissheartened.

An appropriate series of resolutions was adopted, and the sum of *one thousand dollars* subscribed on the spot.

From the Detroit Tribune, (Rep.)

The Marquette (Lake) country is the only one in the State that has ever been able to feed more than its people. The Lake Superior country has been the great granary of the north-west, and the source of supply for the mining districts of Lake Superior. The crops have failed in the Lake Superior country as in the rest of the State, and the consequence is that the people are in a state of destitution. Many of the settlers have come in to the mines, and the mining companies have done all they could to relieve the distress, but the supplies are exhausted, and the people are in a state of starvation. Many of the settlers have come in to the mines, and the mining companies have done all they could to relieve the distress, but the supplies are exhausted, and the people are in a state of starvation.

Obituary—W. A. White.

We cut the following tribute to the memory of the late W. A. WHITE, from the Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal*. Mr. WHITE, it will be remembered, disappeared from Milwaukee, about seven months ago, and was heard of no more until a few days since his body was found near that city. The means of his death are unknown. He was a son-in-law of the late Justin Butterfield, of Chicago.

We are no longer prevented by any feeling of delicacy from expressing our sentiments concerning this citizen, over whom a cloud of mystery has hung for seven long months. Those who knew him best have most deeply felt his absence, and although the circumstances under which he died are very, very painful, and we recall with a shudder the last moments or rather hours of his life, his friends who have been haunted with a variety of conjectures, will now find painful satisfaction in the solution of the mystery so far as it is a solution, while those who are perhaps too much disposed to judge others by themselves, and have therefore settled down upon opinions derogatory to the character of Mr. W., will learn a wholesome lesson in the discovery that there has been a man more ready to injure himself than others.

Mr. White was 38 years of age. Of his early history the writer has little knowledge. His boyhood was spent in Watertown, Mass., and he was blessed with all the favorable influences of a New England village, which did not fail to leave their impress upon him. His sense of religious obligation early burned to manifest itself in the substantial form of humanity, and soon after he was graduated at Harvard College in 1836, he became earnestly engaged in the great reforms of the day, and always generous almost to a fault, he thus devoted not only his time and strength, but also a goodly portion of his large inheritance to the cause of Temperance and Anti-Slavery. He was either editor or frequent contributor of reform journals in Boston, for a number of years, and frequently spoke at anti-slavery and temperance meetings in that city and throughout the country, and fearlessly exposed himself to danger where he felt that any good might be accomplished. He was in advance of his age. He was pioneer in a cause, which though then despised, is now very generally espoused. As another says of him: "He studied law but practised the gospel." If in common with men who engage in good works, sent in acquaintance with the universal imperfections of human character, he loved the notoriety which he thus gained, who is therefore to take from him the credit of heartiness? Indeed, it is not to be questioned that he would have found other means of giving himself prominence, if his sympathy for suffering fellow-beings had not been quick, and his moral sense been strong.

With all his eagerness to do good, he must have seen before him a career of affluence as a man of wealth, but his ambition was of a nobler grade. He was impatient with conservatives, and despised those whose good was for dollar. He came to the West with high purposes, locating in Madison somewhat over three years ago. Our citizens will long remember him as a disinterested and public spirited man—one who, though, as we have known him, so engaged in good works, never sought popularity and never would stoop to pandering or sycophancy to obtain the honors of office.

He was far above the common level of the community—above it in moral purpose and power as well as in intelligence and independence.

W. A. White was one of such men as this western country needs, but whose worth cannot be appreciated because it cannot be reckoned by dollars and cents. If he lacked anything good, it was nothing so much as worldly wisdom and of this great gift he was, as he was in too apt to judge, he was not always shrewd and cautious in business, it is also to be remembered that his soul was not bent upon accumulating wealth, that he thoroughly despised that shrewdness which is only another name for incanness and trickery.

Those who knew him best, knew that he had rather die than be guilty of a dishonorable act. His life was a blameless one, and we will not judge him upon our conjectures; of the wonders of this physical frame we are too ignorant. The overstrained cord must eventually snap.

"Strange that a harp of thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long."

We trustingly leave him to the mercy of His God.

Five years ago Mr. White was described in *crayon sketches* by Geo. W. Bungay. The following is his description:

"The senior editor of the *New Englander* (W. A. White) is a fluent and forcible speaker. He speaks better than he writes. He is an enthusiast in reform, and manifests little patience with wooden head conservatives, who will not comprehend what they cannot count with their fingers, nor measure anything that is longer of a span with a foot rule.

With such men and with the oppressors of our race, whether they use rum or the rawhide, liquor or the lash, the cat or the can, he has no fellowship. When he writes about them his indignation is aroused, and he speaks about them, his speeches remind us of some rivers that are sweet in their source but bitter at the mouth.

Although consecrated, like Wendell Phillips and Edmund Quincy, with some of the first families of New England, he cheerfully and modestly identifies himself with the progress party of the day, and Sadducees of this generation do not delight to honor. Doubtless he is fond of fame, but he will not sacrifice his sentiments to obtain it; like Cato, he would rather have somebody inquire why no statues were erected to him than why they were."

H. F. BOSW.

Acquisition of Cuba—The Latest Move.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date, May 15th., has the following, which our readers will please look upon as the driest of the *canards* of that most conscientious and trustworthy (?) print:

The paramount movement upon the Cabinet comprehends a most interesting and unique plan for the acquisition of Cuba—a plan emanating directly from co-operating Spain. France and Spain, upon the most moderate terms, without any fuss or trouble, and within the limit of Mr. Buchanan's term of four years. Pursuant to this plan, of the Ostend valuation of $120,000,000 is the sum. Under Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, offered the sum of $100,000,000, and it is thought now that an advance of twenty per cent. will be a sufficiency margin of allowance for the increased value of the island.

Next comes the *modus operandi* worthy the financial genius of the reigning house of Israel. The British cabinet are to be entrusted with the practical business of this great arrangement; and their great reputation will be the appointment of a member of their tribe and their financial family—Mr. August Belmont—as Minister to Spain, co-ordinate with, or in place of that dinate to, Belmont, a new minister will next be required at each of the Courts of St. Cloud, St. James, St. Petersburg and St. Peter. We say Peter, because the Pope's temporal power over Madrid must not be overlooked. In the meantime, Mr. Belmont has been making the tour of Italy, and will come round, via Spain, to Paris and London, to take the necessary preliminary steps.

Thirdly, it is supposed that the distribution of "the monish," will embrace thirty millions to the Rothschilds for the purposes of their financial negotiations at Madrid, and to enable the Spanish retired stock jobbers of London, &c.; thirty millions to the Spanish treasury; thirty millions among the spendthrift royal Spanish family, including Queen Christiana and her dependants, Queen Isabella and her favorites and sacrifices, and others whose influence over the Spanish Cabinet and Cortes is worth considering. The other thirty millions to be disbursed among the financiers and stock jobbers of Count of Napoleon the Third, who are always ready for "the monish."

The British government, it is expected, in view of the payment of her heavy claims upon Spain, will be satisfied with a chance at the thirty millions which, are to be laid upon Spanish treasury. The price for Cuba, as thus proposed, is the same as that fixed at Ostend by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule; but it is free from the Ostend "article of arresting the island from Spain if we have the power?"

When the Cabinet shall have selected its list of European diplomats, you will be enabled to perceive the bearing of a magnificent programme in reference to the Cuba policy of Mr. Buchanan. His great ambition is the purchase of the island of Cuba, and if he can buy it on reasonable terms he will buy it—that's certain. To the end, look out for the appointment of Belmont to Spain and of Mr. Slidell to France, as the beginning.

Corn Whskey Distillery.

One of the most respectable citizens of Lacon sends us the following. He says in a note, "We are shocked and pained beyond endurance to see the infamous thing go up, for the express purpose of destroying the great staple food of both man and beast, and converting it into a soul and body destroying stimulant."

Gentlemen:—Will you please answer through your paper the following questions, as it is important to the interests of a number of persons here. Yours truly,

We would ask our Lacon friends if they have made appropriations for enlarging their jail, and building an alms house, and if they have laid out a Potter's Field? Chicago *Tribune*.

Messrs. Editors:—To the above questions we can answer you affirmatively. A huge jail house, to cost $15,000, is in process of erection. A "poor house farm" has recently been secured, and our "Potter's Field," although a little ungodly, is quite capacious, and has a horsely price to the new murder machine "Give, give!" Striking coincidence, a jail, a poor house, and a "still" progressing simultaneously, all of which are conveniently upon the Potter's Field. All hail! Lacon "Dist killery."

LACON, May 13, 1857.

Sales at Sauk Land Office.

We are indebted to Mr. Eddis, of Marquette, Jackson county, who is just down from Cheyenne Land Office, for information concerning affairs there.

Mr. Eddis says there are about two dozen land claims in contest at present at the office, and but great exaggeration exists between speculators and the settlers. The competition had been carried to bidding $100 per acre for with the latter, but the highest bid he knew of was somewhat over one hundred, and that determined that competition should have the privilege of bidding and a great deal of excitement. Some of the claims in contest are of considerable value, as they are in the midst of the richest farming country in the State. At present the settlers are making preparations for putting in crops, and the season is very favorable. Mr. Eddis says that the land sales will commence on the 1st of June, and will continue for about two weeks. All of the land in the district will be offered for sale, and will be subject to entry at private sale after the public sale. The land is all surveyed, and the plats are now in the office at Cheyenne.

The War in China.

Affairs of Hong Kong and Canton—more firing by the Chinese—another tragedy on board a vessel—capture of "Fat Junks"—massacre of the American and French—the last daughter of Coolan for Cuba.

[Correspondence of the London Times]

HONG KONG, March 15.—We have to report another catastrophe that occurred on board one of the passenger steamers, and the negligence that prevailed regarding the endagerment of the steamer cannot be too highly reprehended, particularly after the warning in the case of the Thistle. The Queen left this port for Macao at about 10 A. M. on the 13th ult.; the people on board, as far as we can learn, besides the Captain, the engineer and two sailors of the company's passengers—two Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinese women, and about ten first class and twenty second class Chinese.

There was no restriction put on the first class Chinese. When near Macao three men got possession of the chest with arms while the captain and others were at dinner, and the first intimation that anything was wrong was a volley being fired into the cabin. One of the passengers, M. O. Cleverly, made a good but ineffectual resistance, and with a revolver wounded several of the Chinese. The captain was wounded, and jumped overboard, as also did the engineer and a European passenger; these have not since been heard of. Mr. Cleverly had his thigh fractured by a ball, but got overboard, and after being some time in the water, succeeded in reaching Lorcha, and was taken to Macao. The wound, it is hoped, will not prove so serious as was at first feared. The other passengers were taken up the river in the vicinity, and most of them have arrived in Macao. They report the steamer to have been burnt. She had a valuable cargo on board at the time of the capture.

The attack was conducted by Mandarin soldiers and pirates, who were on board for the purpose. The Queen was under Portuguese colors, and we understand the Governor of Macao has a representative to be appointed, seeing the affair, but have not heard whether he has yet received an answer.

When it was discovered that the vessel was was not under the British flag there was a rejoicing in imparting the information to Yeh. We understand he declined having anything to do with the vessel.

After the occurrence it was discovered that the guns on board some of the other steamers had been rendered useless by spiking or otherwise, showing how extended the scheme was for perpetrating such atrocities.

Another tragedy has occurred on board a ship taking coolies from Swatow to Havana. The Gulnare, British ship, left Swatow on the 11th, and next day there was an attempt made by the coolies to take the vessel. They were fired upon, and after about sixty of their number were killed or wounded the disturbance was got under.

THE CHINESE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN SCHOONER GARLAND.

(From the North China Mail, March 13th.)

Scarcely a week passes without our having to chronicle some daring attempt on the part of the Chinese to capture river craft. The latest of these was upon the Garland, a small American schooner, of which the following are the particulars as handed to us:—

Whilst the American schooner Garland, owned by Silas E. Burrows, of this place, was lying off the Bogue forts, within a short distance of her Majesty's frigate Nankin, a mandarin canoe came alongside, and requested to speak with the captain. The captain found the Chinese had prepared for the attempt to take the schooner by throwing all the choice pins of the boats overboard, by putting out the fires, so that he could not fight a match for his cannon, and by disposing of everything about the decks that the crew could have defended themselves with.

RUSSIAN CONFLICTS WITH THE CHINESE—MOVEMENTS IN SIBERIA AND AT HONG-KONG.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 24th ult. state that intelligence had been received of the Russian frigate Aurora having anchored, on the 11th March, in the roadstead of Hong Kong, coming from the coast of Manchooria. Admiral Putiatine had previously left Pecotoro water, had been ill-treated by the Chinese, and she was obliged to land a detachment of marines to inflict punishment on them. This attack proves that the feeling of the people against Europeans is the same in all parts of the country. Accounts had also been received, that the Governor of Siberia had sent a body of troops on the Chinese frontier to maintain tranquility.

The Pekin *Gazette* of the 22d of November last contains a curious notice of a collision between the Russians of Gmsk and the people of Tartary. The Governor of Tartary has ordered one of the Chinese empire in contact with the Siberian frontier.

The large province of Ili, at the eastern extremity of what the maps independent Tartary, is divided into two parts—the north and the south, and Tarbagatai to the north. The latter is the country of portions of the three tribes of Hassack, Eluth, and Chabar, and also of certain Chinese colonists, and many hundreds of families carried thither in the middle of last century to form a military colony.

Grain in Knox County.

We are glad to see the following encouraging account from Knox county, in the Galesburgh *Free Democrat* of Saturday:

Knox county has reason to congratulate herself that she is much better off in the matter of breadstuffs, than some of her neighbors, both as respects stock on hand and the prospects for this season's crops. We hope her citizens will not fail to be grateful, and draw comfort from this source. There is a negative enjoyment of comfort, in the absence of evil, which is greater than we are in better plight than others, or even not so badly off as we might be. Many a wight is obliged to make the most of this sort of comfort, during the last year or two. Plenty, however, with the citizens of this county, in view of supplies of breadstuff, present and prospective.

Corn has been the staple product of this county; and as the price hitherto has not been sufficient to make it much of an object to move it, large quantities have accumulated upon the farmers' hands. The price has now advanced to nearly double the old standard, and we trust our farmers will not fail to turn the circumstance to good account as soon as their planting is over. The scarcity of money will complire with high prices in stimulating to this course.

Counties bordering upon the rivers, and nearer markets, have, on the other hand, disposed of their surplus corn from year to year, and are consequently not in a condition to be so much benefitted by the present rise, though what they have is being rapidly exchanged for the cash at most satisfactory rates.

The stock of wheat on hand is not large, either in the city or country, and it will probably become scarce before another harvest; but we know of no reason to doubt a plenteous harvest in due season. Our farmers seem to have little reliance upon fall wheat, and therefore will not be very seriously affected by its failure, which is general in the middle portions of this State. In Mellonough, Hancock, Adams, and other counties for at least a hundred miles south of this, where the dependence has been almost wholly on the fall sown grain, the failure is most calamitous. The high price and good crops for several successive years had so stimulated the cultivation of the crop that a large breadth of ground was sown to wheat last fall—all of which is completely destroyed. There was not sufficient spring wheat found in those counties to seed the ground, and they were farmers able to get half a supply from any source in season for sowing. A scanty harvest is therefore inevitable, although the spring sown grains every where look very promising.

Chinese Revolt at Borneo.

Ralph Brooke's settlement at Sarawak has been destroyed by an outbreak of Chinese patriotism, and he and his agents driven out of the colony.

They committed dreadful barbarities, killing women and children, but a large English force marched against the rebels, and killed over 2,000 of them. The latter were about as merciless as the Chinese, and butchered men, women and children.

The editor of the Toledo *Blade* writes from Cincinnati, 14th inst.

I do not remember to have seen so general a promise of abundant fruit as the orchards now give. They are literally loaded down with fruit. Apple peaches, pears, plums all vie with each other in the luxuriance of their bloom, and they all the eye with beauty, and the air with fragrance. The winter wheat is also very luxuriant, and promises, fine for, a bountiful harvest. It is of the richest shade of uniform thickness and very rank and healthy.

THE LAW-RESISTING OFFICIALS FINALLY SURRENDER.—The Board of Aldermen have, by a long, protracted struggle, succeeded by the Democratic members against the new charter and other laws passed by the recent Legislature, but they could hold out no longer, and after resisting for the last week, have given up their intention to proceed in business under the new law.—*N. Y. Courier*, 15th.

CROPS IN LAKE COUNTY.—The winter wheat in this county is looking finely. The fruit in the nursery of the brothers Ellsworth is in a flourishing condition. The trees are very large, and the fruit is of the most desirable manner. Also, a full supply of Large Evergreens for sale by H. H. ELLSWORTH & CO. Waukegan, Illinois.

A Full and True Account of the Dreadful Duel at Gallatinburg.

HOW TWO HIGH-SPIRITED KENTUCKIANS SHOT EACH OTHER SIX TIMES.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

CARTHAGE, Ky., Thursday, May 15.

One of the most dreadfully bloodless duels that it has ever been my lot to witness, took place opposite this town, this (Thursday) morning at 5 o'clock, between two chivalrous gentlemen from Louisville, Ky. The principals were A. D. LAWRENCE, (a married man) and John W. OWENS. The circumstances, to Lawrence just leaned them from one of the party, are these:

Lawrence, attracted by the beauty of a poor girl in Louisville, married her. After marriage her beauty attracted this John W. Owings, and their intimacy became town-talk. The husband threatened him, and three different times did challenge him, but each time Owings promised faithfully not to do so any more if he would not shoot him, and the difficulty was for the time settled. But the intercourse still continued, and at last Lawrence grew desperate and swore he wouldn't stand it any longer. He separated from his wife, sued for a divorce, and sent another challenge to Owings. The dreadful crisis had come, both seemed desperate, and a most bloody conflict was anticipated. So determined and high-spirited were they, that the whole town of Louisville was wrought up to such a terrific state of excitement, that any information said he should not wonder if the folks there got up another mob, or turned and hanged somebody.

As dueling is forbidden in Kentucky, the parties started up the river to Virginia, to fight it out on soil consecrated to chivalry—the Old Dominion.

Lawrence was attended by Henry Churchill as his second and Dr. Pyles as Surgeon, and Owings by Wm. Booker as second, and Dr. Forsyth as Surgeon.

As the principals were capital shots, two Surgeons were taken instead of one, as is usual, nobody doubting but the services of both would be required.

Arrived at Cincinnati they laid over one day to practice, stopping at the same hotel (the Spencer House) and engaging the same pistol gallery. It may seem singular that these two sanguinary gentlemen would submit to travel together, but I suppose it was a great satisfaction to them to make months at each other across the table, and, besides, they didn't like to travel alone—most being much used to it.

THE BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

At 5 o'clock this morning the party took a yawl and went over to Virginia Point, accompanied by the watchman of the boat and a clock hand. It was raining, but they went into a log blacksmith shop and loaded. Then the seconds went out under an umbrella and stepped off fifteen paces. The pistols were carried out under their coat tails, and the doomed were in a most solemn mood, scarcely a word passing, the pattering rain on the roof of the blacksmith shop; took their places, dreadfully pale from their early rising.

They exchanged the shots without effect—nobody knew where the balls went. The gentlemen having by this time become so nervous that it was feared their weapons might go off accidentally in their hands, and kill the surgeons or somebody, it was suggested, as it was raining hard, that they had better put it off till pleasant weather. This they cheerfully acceded to, and as the steamer Boston was coming down from Cincinnati, they all got aboard and started home again.

The gentlemen are said to be perfectly satisfied. By this brave act not only is the honor of both, bruised, and its insults avenged, but the lady is placed forever above the reach of suspicion.

J. M. MC.

Pay of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

By act of Congress of August 16, 1856, the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives a clear $12,000 for presiding during one Congress, or $6,000 a year, equivalent to about $1,200 per year know items, which Congress, it has no less to receive, and provides his own lodgings, and has no retiring pension. (Upto the late Congress, the Speaker received $16 per day for 365 days in a year, or less than $6,000 a year.)

Up to the present time (it will be £1,000 less in future) the Speaker of the British Parliament has received £6,000 a year, with a furnished house, and the service of plate and a coffee of office. His total emoluments average £10,000 a year. Beside this, there is the retiring pension of £4,000 a year for two lives. The total amount of this and the prequisites of the Speaker, from the assembling of the Imperial Parliament, after the union with Ireland, was £560,000. There were also the following disbursements out of the pension to ex-Speakers:—Addington, retired in 1801, died in 1844, received £172,000 as a pensioner, and his son has received £52,000. Abbot, Mitford and his son (the present Lord Redesdale) have received £220,000. Manners Sutton and his son (the present Lord Canterbury) have had £68,000. Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline, £72,000. Shaw, and Sir Charles Lefevre's pension has only just commenced.

To the vast amount of £560,000 paid to speakers, (in salary, fees, &c.,) since 1801, we have to add £1,000 actually paid away on pensions to them and their eldest sons, and the whole makes a disbursement of £1,272,000, in fifty-six years, on account of this single office. Here is this all. Lords Salmouth, Redesdale, Colchester and Canterbury survive, as the only recipients of their fathers' pensions; Lord Dunfermline is likely to draw his for some time yet, to be followed by his son. And Viscount Eversley, who has a pension of £1,800 for some 16 years' survivorship. Here are six pensioners, each with 20 years' average expectancy of life, and each to draw £4,000 a year. Here is £24,000 to be added to the above stated amount, making a terrible total of £1,800,000 paid, or payable, by the tax-crushed British nation, since 1801, on account of the office of Speaker alone. Incredible as it may appear, we challenge the accuracy of the statements and arithmetical calculations. The contrast between monarchical extravagance and our own republican economy speaks more for our way of doing things than a volume of arguments could.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

How to Prevent Virginia from Becoming Free.

"The remedy is plain enough. For example: Maryland has 90,368 slaves; Virginia 472,528; Kentucky 219,981; Missouri 87,422. These States, from their position, have always been regarded as the piquet sentinels of slavery. They may resist the anti-slavery pressure, but they cannot long stop the States lying south of them to look to the security of their institution along the frontier and render "assurance doubly sure." This can be done by passing stringent enactments preventing the four States above named from supplying their slave population, as they are now doing, into the country south of their boundaries, until all fear of emancipation shall have been dispelled. With its slave population thus kept down, by no nothing of the natural increase, in four States containing only an area of 177,412 square miles, it is highly improbable that the idea of emancipation would be tolerated by a single man.

To free nearly nine hundred thousand persons field to involuntary servitude would be to burden the State with paupers and put free negro labor in immediate competition with free white labor. Colonization would be out of the question, and the result would be resistance to the death to Northern aggression. Common danger and common interest would compel Maryland, Virginia Kentucky and even Missouri to keep up a permanent alliance with the Carolinas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia and the Gulf States.—*N. O. Delta, May 2.*

The Closing of the Old State Bank—Circulation Coming In—Destroying Bills.

Many inquiries have been made within a day or two, up to the present time, when the Old State Bank was illuminated so brightly during some evening of this week, and the answer was to some, who raised the alarm of fire, that we are burning old bills; and so it is.

And as the Board of Directors have closed their session, we are informed that they have broken in pieces all the plates on which their bank notes were printed, and have burned nearly a million and a half of notes redeemed since last session in February—$1,484,697 00. The whole reduction since they closed business on the 1st of January, being over a million and three-quarters. The circulation still out is about two and a quarter millions—which at the rate the not

Banking and Exchange.

R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, BANKERS,

CHICAGO ..... ILLINOIS.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received on Current Account, subject to check at sight.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Money received on Deposit, payable on demand, or at specified date, with interest, according to length of time deposited. Interest allowed on deposits in Savings department.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Direct on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, and make our Drafts available at all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPH

By our arrangements, we can make immediate remittances on all accessible places in New York, and other principal cities in the United States, by sending three days' time.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections of Notes, Drafts, and Accounts, Checks, Drafts, and Coupons, promptly made and remitted for at lowest rates.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

We receive orders to Buy and Sell, at the Board of Trade, Chicago, and Mining Board, San Francisco, Cal., and execute them with fidelity and dispatch.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit, payable at Banks in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Norway, and Sweden, which will be available in all the Cities of Europe.

We pay gold and silver for Coupons of Bonds, and for Notes of all the principal Banks of the United States of Exchange, Coin, and Bullion.

No charge Commissions.

Interest allowed on deposits, payable on demand, or by special agreement.

We buy and sell Western Produce on Commission, and forward to eastern markets. Grain, Provisions, Hay, Hides, Seed, Gunny Bags, &c.

Insurance on Lumber, Merchandise, and Grain, Stock and Grain Warehouses made and renewed at lowest rates.

Business connected with Grain, Provisions, Seeds, Hides, Lumber, and Adams & Bonded Warehouses, made advances on consignments, &c., &c., &c., on either of the above articles, in Chicago, Cairo, Illinois, November 1st, 1856.

Having sold our Wharf Boat and relinquished our business at this place to Messrs. Adams, Graham & Co., we cheerfully recommend our successors to the confidence of the public.

H. K. SWIFT, BROTHER & JOHNSTON.

ADAMS, GRAHAM & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Freight Agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Company,

Having a first-class Wharf Boat and one of the best Warehouses at this place, are now prepared to do business as above, and will be pleased to receive consignments of Grain, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and make liberal advances thereon.

Cairo, Illinois, November 1st, 1856.

F. H. BENSON & CO.,

Real Estate, Exchange, Note and Bill Brokers,

No 46 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.,

BUY AND SELL LAND WARRANTS AT Cash prices.

Negotiate Loans of Money on Real Estate security.

Collect Bonds and Mortgages.

Collection Agents for Western State, Bank and Railroad Companies.

We are prepared to sell a large number of good business and building lots on the most favorable terms.

Purchasers entrusted to us, will be liberally dealt with.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We are authorized to purchase Land Warrants for cash, from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and to sell the same on commission.

F. H. BENSON & CO.

jan28,'56-1y

METROPOLITAN BANK.

45 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BANKING.—DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND GENERAL ACCOMMODATIONS extended to Customers.

EXCHANGE.—On all the principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

COLLECTIONS.—Prompt and special attention given to Collections and Collection Agencies.

SAVINGS.—Deposits received of One Dollar and upwards, payable on demand, and if left thirty days, bearing Interest.

HON. ERNEST MOSNEY—Resident of Depositors, at the market rates.

COMMISSION.—We buy and sell, short time Commercial Paper, negotiable loans on long time, and loans on the Capitalists' Bonds, and with the advice of their partners or on our own judgment, on favorable terms.

D. H. PARLIN & CO.

mch7

FORREST BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 49 Clark street, Chicago.

The subscribers take this method of informing the public that they have associated themselves together under the style and name of Forrest Brothers & Co., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Collection Business, at No. 49 Clark street, corner of Randolph, Chicago.

The arrangements and business connections of the brothers are such as to enable them to do a safe Banking business, in all its branches, and to offer inducements to those who may favor them with their business.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection of Drafts and Accounts, and Remittances made on all parts of the North-West, as well as to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Gold, Silver, Land Warrants, and Evidences of Indebtedness.

HENRY L. FORREST,
THOMAS L. FORREST,
PHILIP B. FORREST.

Chicago, January 2, 1856.

jan1,'56-1y

LUDLOW PATTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 19 WILLIAM STREET, CINCINNATI.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and Bonds, on Commission, and to the discounting and negotiation of Business Paper. Prompt remittances made for the proceeds of collections and payment of interest and dividends, and for transactions sold, exchanged, or purchased.

Money received on deposit, payable on demand, or by special agreement.

For parties desiring it, we will make investments in Real Estate, and attend to the payment of taxes, &c.

A liberal line extended to our new and increasing business.

LUDLOW PATTON.
SOLOMON SMITH.
THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

The Chicago Reference is kindly permitted to refer to Messrs. P. Russell & Co. and Jno. L. Howard & Co., Bankers; Briggs & Co., Colmer & Beebee, Hall & Co., Merchants.

OFFICE & BROTHER, BANKERS,

154 LAKE STREET (MARINE BANK BUILDING),

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL ACCOMMODATIONS extended to Customers.

Sight Exchange on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, and other principal Cities, for sale.

Special attention given to Collections.

LAND WARRANTS constantly for sale at the lowest Market Price. Any Twenty Warrants in a package sent on receipt of Cash.

Special attention given to collecting in the interior of Illinois.

REFERENCES.

Metropolitan Bank, New York, E. W. Corlies, Esq., Cashier; Bank of Commerce, New York, S. B. Chittenden & Co., Bankers; Merchants' Bank, Boston, Mass., Cashier; Dunlevy, Dreka & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

jan1,'56-1y

by HEELEB, BUNKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Lake street, Chicago.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits.

Exchange on New York, Boston, and Europe, for sale.

Gold, bought and sold.

Land Warrants purchased at the highest cash prices.

Particular attention given to Collecting Notes by our correspondents.

December 19th, 1856. 1y

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Cotes Dyhrenfurth & Co.,

135 ..... 74 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

Drafts on all the principal cities of the United States for sale.

Collections promptly made and remitted for at lowest rates of interest.

Interest allowed on special deposits. Sterling exchange, and the coin and bullion of all nations, bought and sold.

Collections solicited from Country Banks, Merchants and Bankers throughout the United States.

Refer to Messrs. Hoffman & Co., Bankers; P. G. Adams, Esq.

E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,

BANKERS, AND EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANT BROKERS,

Have removed to the Banking House of the Land Warrant Department of Messrs. Dodge, Sherman & Co., No. 42 Dearborn street, New York.

Refer to Dodge, Sherman & Co., New York.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER, AND LAND WARRANTS,

No. 6 Nassau street, New York.

Near the Bank of Commerce.

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers,

CHICAGO.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations extended to Customers.

Exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe for sale.

Collections promptly made and remitted for.

Highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

Refer to Messrs. Ogden, Hoyt & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Smith, Gould & Co., New York.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

G. C. Whitney & Son,

28—Clark Street—28

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Gold, Silver and Land Warrants bought and sold.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

G. C. WHITNEY & SON,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, Clark street, Chicago, Dealers in Eastern and Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Land Warrants bought and sold. Deposits received, and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Particular attention given to the purchase of Land Warrants. Package exchanged from Liverpool to Chicago. Passage certificates issued by the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers. Money forwarded to all parts of the old country. Banking and Collecting business in general. Banking and Collecting business in general.

WM. C. YOUNG. ESW. L. WILLIS.

E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,

No. 49 Clark Street, Chicago,

Bankers & Exchange Stock & Note Brokers,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN SPECIE AND Land Warrants.

Morford Brothers,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealer in Land Warrants, 107 Lake street, Chicago.

Will buy and sell drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the principal cities of Europe. Will receive deposits, and allow interest on time deposits. Will buy and sell Gold, Silver and Government Securities.

J. M. MORFORD. E. B. MORFORD.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

111 Lake street, Chicago.

Will buy and sell Drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the principal cities of Europe. Will receive deposits, and allow interest on time deposits. Will buy and sell Gold, Silver and Government Securities.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No.

Legal Notices.

Peremptory Real Estate Sale.

Sparks' Commissioner's Sale.

Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, April 16, 1857.

Mary L. Bulkley and
Mary L. Peaffer
vs. In Chancery.
Aaron Peaffer, et al.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER entered in the above entitled cause, in said Court, I, C. Paine Fraser, Master in Chancery of said Court, and Special Commissioner appointed to make sale as hereinafter recited, shall on Monday the 1st day of June A. D. 1857, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the Board of Trade Room in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land lying in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: the east half of the south half of the south half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range thirteen (13) east. Terms of sale cash.

C. PAINE FRASER,
Special Commissioner.
Chicago, May 1st, 1857. may2-td

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two certain promissory notes, made and executed by John Gage to the undersigned on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1852, one of said notes giving for the sum of $500, and the other for the sum of $1,000, and both payable to the order of Joseph Gibbons, Esquire, and Charles E. Gage, Esquire, on the 14th day of May, 1853, at the office of Gage Brothers & Co., in the City of Chicago, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, in said County, on the days and the year aforesaid, and default having been made in the payment of said notes, and each and every of them, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the said sums of money or any part thereof, or to collect said notes or any of them, or any part thereof, and the whole sum of principal money secured by said notes, and each of them, remaining unpaid, and the whole of said principal sum of money, with the interest thereon, being now due and payable, I, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said notes, and each of them, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Gage, at the time of the execution of the said trust deed, or thereafter, of, in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: The west sixty acres of the north half (½) of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-six (26), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, excepting and reserving therefrom one and one-quarter acres heretofore conveyed for school purposes, and the expenses attending the conveyance of the premises.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Mortgagee.
May 10th, 1857—td 972

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the June Special Term, A. D. 1857.

William S. Coomer and others
vs.
Public Notice is hereby given to the said E. P. Kidder, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Cook County, dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1857, at the said Court, in favor of the said William S. Coomer, and others, and against the estate of the said E. P. Kidder, for the sum of $ as aforesaid, returnable to the first day of the next term of said Court, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been duly served and returned. Now, unless the said E. P. Kidder, shall personally be and appear before said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, the same will be entered against him, and the Sheriff of said County will cause to be summoned and impannelled a jury of twelve good and lawful men of his county, who will inquire of the matters in controversy between the said plaintiff and said defendant, and will be said to answer the said plaintiff's damages, and the said judgment and costs aforesaid, and will be held to the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, and the costs of this suit, and the costs of the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
COOMER, WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. may2-w4t

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the June Term, 1857.

Sarah E. Kellum vs. Charles Kellum in Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles Kellum, the defendant above named, having been filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Cook County, this day, notice is hereby given to him, that Sarah E. Kellum, complainant, has filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1857, against the said defendant, returnable to the first day of the next term of said Court, and defendant, unless he appears and plead, answer or demur to said bill, on or before the first day of said next term, the same will be taken as confessed, and such order and decree in the premises will be entered as to the Court may seem meet and just.

And, whereas, the said Charles Kellum shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1857, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, the same will be entered against him, and the Sheriff of said County will cause to be summoned and impannelled a jury of twelve good and lawful men of his county, who will inquire of the matters in controversy between the said plaintiff and said defendant, and will be said to answer the said plaintiff's damages, and the said judgment and costs aforesaid, and will be held to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
COOMER, WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. may2-w4t

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the June Term, 1857.

Sarah E. Kellum vs. Charles Kellum in Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles Kellum, the defendant above named, having been filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Cook County, this day, notice is hereby given to him, that Sarah E. Kellum, complainant, has filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1857, against the said defendant, returnable to the first day of the next term of said Court, and defendant, unless he appears and plead, answer or demur to said bill, on or before the first day of said next term, the same will be taken as confessed, and such order and decree in the premises will be entered as to the Court may seem meet and just.

And, whereas, the said Charles Kellum shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1857, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, the same will be entered against him, and the Sheriff of said County will cause to be summoned and impannelled a jury of twelve good and lawful men of his county, who will inquire of the matters in controversy between the said plaintiff and said defendant, and will be said to answer the said plaintiff's damages, and the said judgment and costs aforesaid, and will be held to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
COOMER, WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. may2-w4t

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the June Special Term, A. D. 1857.

Austin Sumner, John R. Kinkel and Lucy, his wife,
vs.
Orrin C. McCracken and George C. Ames.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Orrin C. McCracken and George C. Ames, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Austin Sumner, John R. Kinkel and Lucy, his wife, and against the estate of the said Orrin C. McCracken and George C. Ames, for the sum of $ as aforesaid, returnable to the first day of the next term of said Court, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been duly served and returned. Now, unless the said Orrin C. McCracken, and the said George C. Ames, or their personally be and appear before said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, the same will be entered against them, and the Sheriff of said County will cause to be summoned and impannelled a jury of twelve good and lawful men of his county, who will inquire of the matters in controversy between the said plaintiff and said defendant, and will be said to answer the said plaintiff's damages, and the said judgment and costs aforesaid, and will be held to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
COOMER, WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. may2-w4t

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the June Special Term, A. D. 1857.

Rhoda A. Hinkle vs. Theodore R. G. Hinkle.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Theodore R. G. Hinkle, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, this day, notice is hereby given to him, that Rhoda A. Hinkle, complainant, has filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 4th of April A. D. 1857, and that a summons there-upon issued out of said Court against the said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of June next, 1857, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Theodore R. G. Hinkle shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, the same will be entered against you, and the Sheriff of said County will cause to be summoned and impannelled a jury of twelve good and lawful men of his county, who will inquire of the matters in controversy between the said plaintiff and said defendant, and will be said to answer the said plaintiff's damages, and the said judgment and costs aforesaid, and will be held to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
COOMER, WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. may2-w4t

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

Excelsior Shoe Store.
ERIKSON & KIRKEBYE,

CORNER CLARK AND MADISON STS.

Would respectfully inform their numerous patrons, that they have largely enlarged their store, and filled it with a new and fresh stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

Consisting of Gents', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes of all grades and prices, for a fair Market in the largest, and in sufficient variety to please the most difficult trade. Particular attention will be paid to the department for Ladies and Children, and our Customers may rely upon getting the latest Goods at the Lowest Possible Cash. Chicago Work attended to with promptness by the most experienced workmen.

Please give us a call at the Corner of Clark and Madison. ap11,1m,eow ERIKSON & KIRKEBYE.

Lot No. seven (7) in block No. ten (10,) in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

Also—Lot two (2), in Luther's subdivision of part of the east fraction of the south-west quarter of section 16, in township 39, N. of range 14 east, in the city of Chicago.

Also—Lot seven (7) in block one (1) in Bronson's subdivision of the south half of the south east qr of sec 36, in town ship 39, N R 13 east, in Cook county.

The above described premises will be sold on the 4th day of May inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the north door of the Cook County Court House in the City of Chicago, on the following terms, to wit: 1-3 in hand, the residue in one and two years with interest at 7 per cent payable annually. Deed to be given on the purchaser's notes. Judgment will be entered up thereon by the Court at the term next after the sale is made. A deposit of 10 per cent of the purchase money will be required of the successful bidder at the time of sale, and in default of such deposit the property will be resold. Further terms will be announced at the time of sale, and will be sold to satisfy the decree of foreclosure rendered in the above cause.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
COOMER, WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. 2027 ow-td

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the June Term, A. D. 1857.

Lewis Sherrard, Executor of Josh Sheppard, deceased, and Francis Tyler, vs. Erastus L. Bissell and P. B. Cle. Ann.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER of said Court, entered in the above entitled cause, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1857, I, Charles Paine Fraser, Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described parcel of land lying in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: the east half of the south half of the south half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian. Terms of sale, cash.

C. PAINE FRASER,
Special Commissioner.
Chicago, April 16th, 1857. ap18-td

Insurance.

W. D. SMITH,

Life and Fire Insurance Agency,

No. 3 MASONIC TEMPLE.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1846—Charter perpetual.

Capital, ... $2,350,000.
WM. D. SMITH, Agent.
sold 1yr28 No. 3 Masonic Temple.

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital, ... $150,000!

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A. C. Barnes, H. L. Ellsworth, Wm. H. Aborn,
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Caleb Earle, Jr., Asa Arnold, Wm. Hoppin,
B. T. Porter, Benj. Hazard, Samuel G. Arnold,
Duty Greene, Wm. C. Cross, Edward Harris,
Jos. K. Allen, Jr., Thos. P. Ives, Reynolds,
Seth Sprague, Jr., A. C. HAUSAM, President.
P. C. Jackson Gray,

This Company having complied with the Insurance Law of Illinois, takes risks on dwellings, furniture, buildings, merchandize, and all kinds of insurable property in Chicago and vicinity, on favorable terms.

ERIKSON & KIRKEBYE.

Bill, Fargo & Kellogg,

NEW-ENGLAND BOOT & SHOE HOUSE,

At Wholesale exclusively, 23 South Water street Chicago. The Trade over will find with us prices of our own making which will suit every variety and style manufactured in the Eastern States. We are now prepared to offer a great many extra inducements to purchasers, having a large and complete assortment. Please call and examine our stock.

ap11 Bill, Fargo & Kellogg.

Whipple, Alley & Billings,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

161 South Water Street.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF City and Country Dealers to their large stock of

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE,

Now in store and ready for exhibition. Would particularly invite the attention of close buyers for

CASH AND SHORT TIME.

R. M. WHIPPLE, Chicago.
ALLEY & BILLINGS, Bridgeton, Me. ap15

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills,

Successors to WARD, DOGGETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT their

SPRING STOCK

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all varieties, adapted to the wants of City and Country trade,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

Men's Kip and Thick Boots,

Made in their Chicago manufactory, constantly on hand.

The above will be offered at very lowest prices, and on liberal terms.

133 SOUTH WATER ST. 133
Near Clark street Bridge.

NEW YORK

Hide and Leather Depot.

J. L. Chapman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LEATHER,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A large Stock of

Sole and Harness Leather, French Calf Skins,

Linings, Bindings, &c. Also, Dealers in Hides, Skins, Furs, Pelts and Furs. 33 NORTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES DUNLOP,

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Manufacturer of Brogans to his own stock of goods in the above line, which he will offer on the most favorable terms. ma2-tf

HIDE BROKERS AND DEALERS IN Leather, and all kinds of Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs, Shipping Furs, Furs, Tallow and Yellow Beeswax, Grease and Rosin Soap.

The highest Cash Market Price paid for Dry and Green Hides, Sheep Pelts, Wool, Furs, Tallow and Beeswax. Store No. 4 Lake street, Chicago. Office No. 4 Masonic Temple.

City Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—

NEW HAVEN,

CONN.

L. D. OLMSTED, AGENT.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE Agency of the above Company has been transferred to me; having now received my legal authority from the Secretary at Hartford. Policies on Dwellings, Stores, Household Furniture, and Merchandize generally, on the most favorable terms.

The Company I represent is perfectly responsible, and I shall be grateful to my friends for a share of their business.

My Office is at my Old Store, 142 Lake street, at present occupied by C. A. Spring & Son, Boot and Shoe Store.

j 4 16 L. D. OLMSTED.

Alliance Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Capital $300,000. Incorporated in 1834.

THIS COMPANY, HAVING COMPLIED with the requirements of the Illinois law, are now taking risks on Dwellings, Stores, Household Furniture, and Merchandize generally, on favorable terms. Office No. 6 Masonic Temple.

The Company having complied with the Insurance Law of Illinois, takes Risks or Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings, Goods, Produce, and all kinds of Insurable Property in Chicago and vicinity.

WM. D. SMITH, Agent.
Office No. 3 Masonic Temple.

Farmer's Union Insurance Company

ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

Cash Capital $200,000—Safely Invested.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE—Houses, Stores and other buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

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Geo. A. Foster, " J. E. Carver, "
J. P. D. Wyn, " Wm. Elsbree, Towanda.
Jos. Mercur, " Wm. Watkins, Athens.
H. W. Patrick, " M. Piatt,
C. S. Shipman, " Seymour, Laporte, Pa.
FRANCIS TYLER, President.
C. S. SHIPMAN, Vice President.
J. E. CANFIELD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY HAVE LEAVE TO REFER TO THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:

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Hon. Davis Wright, Towanda, Pa.
J. P. D. Wyn, " Laporte, Mason & Co. "
Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, "
H. W. Patrick, " Athens, "
C. S. Shipman, " Laporte, "

ap11-ly

Chicago Insurance Agency.

77 RANDOLPH STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(Up Stairs.)

FIRE, MARINE, & LIFE RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES.

Aggregate Capital Represented, $7,000,000.

From fifty to one hundred thousand dollars covered in one risk.

Metropolitan Insurance Co. ..... New York City.
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Phoenix Insurance Co. ..... Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. ..... " "
City Fire Insurance Co. ..... " "
Charter Oak Insurance Co. ..... " "
Star Insurance Company ..... Oglensburgh, N. Y.
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W. B. LOUNSBURY, Agent.

NEW YORK CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent,

Nos. 183 and 185 South-Water St., Chicago.

(CORNER OF WELLS STREET.)

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $250,000
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $250,000
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $200,000
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $200,000
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Fire Risks and Inland Navigation Risks taken on favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Chicago, Ill.

Office, No. 13 Dearborn street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $200,000

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and Personal Property generally.

DIRECTORS:

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EDWARD SACKETT, President.
D. T. STILES, Secretary.
J. B. ACKLEY, Managing Director.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK $300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW FULLY ORGANIZED, and will be prepared to take Fire and Marine Risks on the usual terms.

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E. S. Kimball, Nathaniel Kent, C. F. Gunther,
Thomas Wentworth, Samuel Hoard, Jr.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, President.
Office—Corner of Clark and South Water street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital, and Surplus and Reserved Funds, Nearly ..... $5,000,000.
$600,000 invested in this country.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Life Insurance in all its forms, may be had at the office of the Company.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in choice

Teas, Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves,

And every description of

Table Stores and Delicacies,

Imported expressly for family use. 111 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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AVERY, UPHAM & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 16 SOUTH WATER STREET.

(Near the Lake and Rush Street Bridge.)

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND WELL Selected Stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part of the following:

50 bbls. C. Sugar, common to prime.
20 bbls. Refined and Clarified do.
10 bbls. Crushed and Powdered do.
Assorted brands Syrup.
200 bags Rio, Laguayra, Java and Mocha Coffee.
100 bags Rio, Jamaica, Java and Mocha Coffee.
50 bbls. Prime Green and Imperial Teas, Hyson.
50 bbls. prime Green Sundried Teas.
50 bbls. Fine Green and Young Hyson Teas.
50 bbls. Star Soap, assorted brands.
100 boxes Star Candles, assorted brands, for Steam Candles and Dips.
100 bbls. Assorted Herring.
100 bbls. Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3.
60 boxes M. R. Soap, a prime fruit.

Having purchased the entire assorted stock at a considerable discount of the late assignees, we can offer to the trade the above goods at unusually low prices, and solicit a call from purchasers, as we are determined to sell at prices that cannot be undersold by any other house in this section.

From the facts of our having an unusual facility for purchasing, and the large amount we annually sell, we are enabled to offer to our friends and the trade generally, we are determined to sell at the lowest possible rates.

AVERY, UPHAM & CO.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Of the Age.

DR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered, in a root, a SURE CURE OF HUMOR, which he calls "Kennedy's Medical Discovery." He has tried it in over one hundred cases, and never failed in a single instance. Even the worst cases of Scrofula yield to its mighty power, and entire cures are warranted in every case. Directions for using, and a treatise on the blood and skin, sent free to all who apply. Read the following letter from Dr. Kennedy's agent in Rochester:

Dr. Kennedy—Dear Sir: I have sold more of your Discovery within the last year than of all other medicines put together. I have one man in my employ who has been entirely cured of Scrofula by it, and I know of a number of others who have been greatly benefited by it. Yours, &c. H. GARDNER.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

Dr. Kennedy's Liniment

Cures Salt Rheum, Blotches, Pimples, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Cancer, and all Cutaneous Affections. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and Kidneys, Sudden Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Chest, and Consumption, (in its early stages.) Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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Is pure, sweet, and wholesome. Try it. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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Is the best Blood Purifier in the world. Try it. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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